thickly populated areas with poor sanitation and low nutrition status of children. It has also been found that in these areas certain non-polio entrovirus were prevalent in the gut of children which interferes with the efficacy of the Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV).

(d) Polio Eradication Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The expenditure incurred by Central Government and World Bank for polio eradication program from the year 1998-99 to 2006-07 is as under:—

Amount (figures in crores)

Government of india	1585.65
World Bank	1692.35

(e) The strategy for polio eradication program of the country is finalized in consultation with the India Experts Advisory Group (IEAG) on polio, comprising of National and international Experts. The next IEAG meeting is scheduled for 11-12 December, 2006 when the experts will review the current epidemiological situation and wiil advise the future strategies.

Measures to prevent spurious medicines

†1866. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:
SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spurious drugs cases that have come to light during last five years in the country;

(b) the number of persons arrested or action taken against, in such cases during last five years and the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of spurious drugs making and its trade have gone up or down, the details thereof for the last five years, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to check spurious drugs

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

manufacturing and its distribution and whether these measures have turned out to be effective and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As.per the feedback available from the States last four years details on.No. of spurious drugs detected and No. of persons arrested is given as Statement I and II (See below). From the details at Statement I and II a fluctuating trend is observed in the instances of spurious drugs cases.

(d) Manufacture and sale of spurious counterfeit drugs is a clandestine and illegal activity and the State Governments are regularly unearthing such activities. The State Drugs Control Organizations who are entrusted with the task of regulating manufacture and sale of drugs including monitoring of their quality and also to check any possible movement of spurious, counterfeit products, have been furnished with details guidelines to ensure effective monitoring over manufacture and sale of any spurious counterfeit medicine. Moreover, a bill has been placed in the Parliament to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to provide stricter punishment to the offenders including maximum penalty of life imprisonment as well as stiff fines. The bill further provides to make such offences non-bailable and cognizable and to constitute designated court for speedy trials.

Statement-I

No of spurious/adulterated drugs detected by the States/UTs Drugs Controllers for the period 2005-06

S.No.	States/UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	6	5	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	1	0
4.	Bihar	3	3	0	
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	2	5	3	4
7	Haryana	42	13	15	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1

S.No.	States/UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0
10.	Karnataka	4	1	4	8
11.	Kerala	0	0 "	0	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	23
13.	Maharashtra	3	21	6	2
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	N/a
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	2
18.	Orissa	0	1	3	13
19,	Punjab	4	16	13	7
20.	Rajasthan	20	7	9	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	47
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	8	37	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	30	10	20
25.	West Bengal	2	6	1	0
26.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0
28.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	3
29.	Delhi	5	10	10	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	N/a
33.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	**N/a**
34.	Jharkhand		0	0	0
35.	Uttaranchal			0	0

Statement-ll

No of persons arrested for contravention of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 by the States/UTs Drugs Controllers

S.No	. States/UTs	2001-02	2002-03.	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	.0
3.	Assam	NA	NA	NA	0
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	0
5.	Goa	NA	NA	NA	0
6.	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	0
7.	Haryana	NA	NA.	NA	**0**
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	' 0	0
10.	Karnataka	1			
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	**NA**	NA	NA	0
13.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	6
14.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	0
18.	Orissa	0	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	NA	NA	NA	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0,
22	Tamil Nadu	0	8	0	0
23.	Tripura	-0	0	3	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18			

S.No.	States/UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
25.	West Bengal	5	7	4	9
26.	Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0
28.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
29.	Delhi	10	5	7	6
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA
33.	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Jharkhand	0	5	7	4
35.	Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	1

Advertisement of medicines

†1867. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL:
DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the patients are being attracted towards the big advertisements appear in, the newspapers, magazines, and TV channels of various costly medicines for serious diseases like TB., diabetes, asthama, gout, blood pressure, concer, etc.;

(b) whether all such medicines being advertised are approved and licensed by Government and are completely safe for the health of the patients; and

(c) if so, the criteria for providing sanction to sale and regarding providing license for production of such medicines and the agency which is responsible to decide prices of the medicines and the details thereof ?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.